THE READING CONVENTION.

The Speech of Col. Bigler, the Gabernatorial Nominee of the Democrats.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS, den den de.

Our Pennsylvania Correspondence.

READING, PA., June 5, 1851 I have little to communicate this morning, beyon what I sent you by telegraph last night. The talk about the formality and informality, the regularity and irregularity, of a county convention or a county committee, is not worth reporting, especially when she drift of it was to Buncombe. The vote last night is no index of Buchanan's position, though his partisans are making the most of it, and endeavoring to persuade everybody that it is a vote for Bucheusn has merely joined the strong side; and if he had been with Frazer, instead of Bigler, the vote would still be the same. With the same tact he has linked himself with Campbell, who is of Irish parentage, and a Catholic, and has rallied around him Miles Sweeny, of Philadelphia, and all the Irish: the more so, because some of the papers on the other side have indiscreetly appealed to native Americanism. Euchanan is anold stager, and knows the ropes He knows them, especially in Pennsylvania, his birthplace; and he may get the nomination for this State; bu; whether he will get the nomination from the whole party, is a horse of a different color. And this very doubt may ultimatey weigh with even his friends here, and induce them, as good democrats, to give the nomination to Cass, whose popularity extends through many States, and whose popularity extends through many States, and
who has an infinitely better prospect of being the
candidate finally selected by the National Demoeratic Convention, than Buchanan, whose popularity
is of a very limited description. It will, therefore,
be 2 question with the democrats of this State,
even if the majority were favorably disposed towards Buchanan, whether giving him the nomination for Fanneylvania might not be throwing it
away, and risking the defeat of Cass, so as perhaps
to allow a worse man to obtain the general nomination for Fennsylvania might not be throwing it away, and risking the defeat of Cass, so as perhaps to allow a worse man to obtain the general nomination, and thus, perhaps, cause the loss of the election, and thus, perhaps, cause the loss of the election, and the golls, to the whole party. Bachanan has bitter enemies to oppose him, in Frazer and Cameron, and many others in the State, and he would not obtain so large a vote at the polls as a man who is not obnoxious to any section of the democracy. Buchanan would not have the slightest chance against Scott in this State. It will require a very strong man, indeed, to beat the General in Pennsylvania. When you come to inquire into the cause of Scott's popularity in Pennsylvania, you will find that it is almost of the same character with that of the late General Taylor, and that it is not as a whig he is popular, but as a general, and that it is a sort of indefinable hero worsnip that is paid him by the simple Germans, who abound in the State, and are naturally a military race, and always pay homage to generals. General Jackson obtained 10,000 majority in this State on his first election, and Van Buren was beaten in it by General Harrison, only by a very small majority, and would probably have been victorious but that it was a time of deversion in the State, and the people desired some change. There are many of the soldiers who fought under Scott in this State, and would vote for him, whether they are domocrats or whigs.

After the nomination of Col. Bigler, Mr. J. Kecnan, jr , of Westmoreland county, read the following letter from Col. Black, calling upon the delegates from certain counties to disobey the instructions given them to vote for him as a candidate for the

PITTONIANO. May 27, 1801
To the Deliveres from Chawcon, Westmarker, Beauch, Lewerter, Allegarder, Westmarker, Gentlemen.—The nomination of Col. Bigler by the Democratic State Convention is already an ascertained certainty. The surpose of this letter is to request that you will depart from your instructions, and not name me as a candidate for the office of Governor. Concert of thought and unanimity, on the evening of preparation, give goodly promise of a glorious day in action. Let not me be an obstacle in the way of perfort harmony; but rather bet me rejoice that we in the West can minister to the triumph of the party that knows no section in State nor country. If I did not believe that the entire nation was inte

the triumph of the part; that know no section in State ner country.

If I did not believe that the entire nation was interested in our success at the State election, I might no be so earnest at the first of the fight; but I do believe that the security of the Union depends upon the issue in Pennsylvania, and therefore I am. in my heart o heart, it most anxious. Governor Johnston, against whom and towards whem I never have and never will employ an unitad word, has decicated himself to a reselection. His resources are neither few nor feeble Suppose he succeeds—it is a deciaration on the part of Pennsylvania that she is determined to disturb the measures of conciliation and compromise which have put past troubles to sleep. To those measures the democratic party is so far committed, and be, I think, equally committed on the other side. Let the centre of the Union, then, shake the Union, and what becomes of the trembling branches of the tree! I do not belong to that school of secure slaners who do not think there is any need of alarm because danger does not thunder daily at their doors. Nor do I admire the blind bravery of men who will not look at partis, because, like a pursued ostrich, they can hide their heads in the sand. But I do admire those who, calculating not the value of the Union, but the dangers of it, endeavor by wise and just means to still the storm before it breaks upon the best hopes of the true heart. And they are to be the more admired because the storm breaks and wastes itself upon them, and not upon the country. The peace of this Union has been troubled, and may be troubled again. Let u not, by hellow prefereion but by acts of sidelity and fairness be true to every several right the constitution gives to every several right the constitution gives to every several right the continuous and not upon the country. Then we are Americans, and worthy of the name. You will exerue me for running into this earnest expression; but I feed it all, and cannot keep from saying it. I consider the American Cuien

the load of life secrews, so long as we have a country; but take that away, and we have no heart for anything,

but take that away, and we have no heart for anything, and no manheed to meet anything.

When the Messelle expideded, some years ago, on the Ohio river, the arms and legs, with the heads and hearts of men, were seen flying through the air. That was very like a Union expideded, diamembered, and destroyed—the more horrible after its destruction, because of its beauty before. It is impossible not to love the thought, and the man who made the thought, so well expressed as this—The States of the Union, distinct as the billows and one like the war. May we not add, the wares of the sea roll in their appropriate spheres, wrapping them selves daily and nightly around each other, and are broken only when driven against the rock or the shore! The windom of our fathers, rising from the mightly deep of the spectral past, beseeches us to avoid the breaker which they carefully and safely shunned.

Very truly,

SAM'L W. BLACK.

The letter was ordered to be inserted on the minutes.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Cana; Commissioner, when Seth Clover, J. B. Bratton, William Searight, Wm. L. S. Campbell, James Y. James, Baniel Coots, W. W. Wilson, and R. R. Bell, were severally proposed. Only Clover, Erat ton, Searight and Campbell received votes to justify any hope of their nomination. Clover and Searight kept ahead till the eighth ballot, when Campbell dropped off, and the numbers stood-Clover Searight 16, and Bratton 32. At the ninth ballot, the numbers were-Clover 65, Searight 45, Bratto 22. Fratton was then withdrawn, and the final vote

taken, when the numbers stood-Clover 95 Searight 28. Clover was declared by the chair to be the nomi nee of the party, and immediately after his nomina-tion, was, by resolution, unanimously confirmed. It was an arranged beforehand. Clover is also a

Euchanan man.

The committee appointed by the convention to wait on Col. Rigler and inform him of his nomination, conducted him into the Court House amilist the most enthusiastic cheering. The Chairman then introduced him to the convention, when another thundering cheer shook the building.

Col. Buillen then addressed the convention as

lows:— Mr. President and Gentlemen—You have done me the Mr. President and Gentlemen.—You have done me the henor of designating me as the candidate of the denti-craile party for the office of Georenor of this State. For this distinguished mark of confidence and regard, I sincerely thank you and through you the dittens of Penn sylvania. The event their and the manner in which it has been accomplished, are equally flattering to me, and have awakened in my mind feelings of graticule and delight. But while these emotions sway my heart, I am not unmindful of the responsibility, and anxiety, and labor, I shall incur in waging the future contest; and if your nomination should be analogy. labor, I shall incur in waging the future contest, and if your nomination should be endorsed by a majority of the people of the State I feed that I shall be but ill able to discharge the important daths inseparable from that high office which you desire me to fill. Conscious of my declemels, there feeling officemility impress me. But having been selected as your candidate. I how to your decision, and an determined to aght with you the battle of democracy; and should our struggle he erowned with success, to discharge the obligations develving upon me, according to my best ability, raying upon the forebearance of my follow elitarne, and the indugence of fleaven, for support, (Lond cheers.) May I not congratulate you upon the evidences of democratic muonimity in this State! (Cheers.) It is only necessary to extend and strengthen that feeling in order to reach the democratic party from their present temporary prostration, and to elevate our banner and one principles in the ed 'awyer referred to. His name is at the service of those who may feel aggrieved in the matter.

the sam of \$700.
But the safe, after it had been obtained and paid for, was not wanted nor used, and so the successor of Mr. Jones, as Secretary of the Board, Mr. Johnston, got permission to sell it, and he did sell it for the sum of \$200 to Messrs. Galt & Brother, of this city. The government lost \$500 by the operation. The two hundred dollars pais for the safe by the Messrs. Galt, were deposited with Corcoran & Riggs, to the credit of the United States Treasury, by Mr. Johnston. That is the whole of that story, and the truth of it. Of course, the Board had no right to sell the safe; but as much was paid for it as it would bring at auction, and perhaps more.
You err in supposing that Mr. Kingman, the popular and reliable Washington correspondent of the Journal of Courier, and the Baltimore Sun, holds a government office. He was tendered a paltry clerkship, worth \$1,400 a year, recently, but very properly declined accepting it. An auditor's office, at \$3,000 a year, would be mone too good for him; but "the powers that be" have not the sagacity nor the common sense to perceive. They may learn something of the kind when it will be too late for them to profit thereby.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1851.

The Case of General Kos insko in Court. For several days past, there has been pending be ore the Circuit Court of this District the case of Hippolitus Estko and others, heirs of General Thaddens Kosciusko, versus Kosciusko Armstrong, lega-tee, and Lewis Johnson, administrator de bonts non of the estate of Kosciusko. For the plaintiffs, Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Major Gaspard Tochman; for

he legatee, Richard S. Coxe, Esq.
The issue tried is, "whether the writing produced by Armstrong in the Orphan's Court, and admitted to probate on the 19th day of November, 1828, is the last will and testament of General Kos ciusko. This paper is dated June 28, 1806. It was executed in Paris, and revoked all former wills and codicils. The case, altogether, is complicated.

The first will of Kosciusko was made on the 5th of May, 1798, covering a principal of some \$19,000, the whole of which was appropriated to the education of negroes, under the care of Thomas Jefferson, as administrator. The second is the will or paper of 1806, which appropriates specifically some \$3.704 to Kosciusko Armstrong, son of General John Armstrong, then Minister of the United States to France. Third, at Soleure, in Switzerland, another will was made, by which Kosciusko, to sundry persons in Europe, disposed of about 100,000 francs, directing that the legacies be paid out of his most unineambered property, wherever it may be found, and revoking all "former wills and codicils." He executed, also, at Soleure, on the 19th October, 1817, another will or paper, making disposition of certain specified property, which leaves, as claim the heirs, the will of 1816, with its revoking clause, in full effect. They also claim the property not disposed of by the wills of 1816 and 1817, as the residue left to them under the statute of distribution. the whole of which was appropriated to the educadue left to them under the statute of distribution And in the suit now pending, their object is to ge rid of the will of 1806, and the bequest of \$3,400 t Armstrong, which they believe was revoked in 1816 Kosciusko died at Soleure, in Switzerland, it 1817 From Mr. Jefferson, his funds in the Unite Kosciusko died at Solcure, in Switzerland, in 1817 From Mr. Jeffersen, his funds in the United States were transferred to other administrators, and the last that we have heard of them is that they were in the custody of Col. Bomford, lately residing near Washington, but since deceased. For several years past, the litigations upon this case have been exceedingly tedious. Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, for some time, was involved in the case. He was the servant of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor, whose subjects are under his absolute dominion. The heirs of Kosciusko, in Poland, were subjects of the Emperor; their property was his property, and as such, Mr. Bodisco claimed the administration of it. Our courts, however, have decided that the property of Kosciusko in the United States does not revert to the Emperor of Russia; consequently, Mr. Bodisco and his counsel have been displaced at the instance of the heirs, and Messrs. Heverdy Johnson and Major Tochman have been appointed.

The main trial for the recovery of the property, now amounting to some \$60,000, will come on immediately after the selection of the prefunitionary

now amounting to some \$60,000, will come on immediately after the closing of this preliminary issue. Several of the heirs of Koscusko, we understand, are now in this city, and in very reduced

Our Isthmus Correspondence CHAGRES, May 25, 1851.

The Panama Railrood-Its Rapid Progress towards

Completion, &c. &c. I came hither from Navy Pay, this morning, and

am now on my way up to the upper station of the railroad. I leave this for the Empire City, pro mising at a later day more ample details of this interesting work, which, after being dreamt of for more than two centuries by the governments of Europe, is now being quietly, but most vigorously, pushed forward to completion by our go-ahead countrymen; and the iron track, within a few months, will enable the traveller to cross the continent "by daylight." Colonel Totten left the island to visit the station at Mindi, the first out from Navy Bay, the day before I arrived, and un-fortunately I had no opportunity of communicating with him; but I beheld ample evidence of what his from Navy Bay, the day before I arrived, and the fortunately I had no opportunity of communicating with him; but I beheld ample evidence of what his well-directed energy had accomplished since in charge of the work, in the shape of the clearing of the eastern end of the island, the different buildings of the company—about fifteen in number, including two spacious warehouse—and a well constructed pier, on which two English ships were discharging railroad iron, (one of them drawing nineteen feet of water;) whilst the arrangements of nearly finished wharves at the terminus of the railroad, on the quiet and secure though small harbor already alluded to—contrasting so strongly with this ill-favored place and its open road-tend outside of a dangerous bar—point to an early transfer to that more desirable landing place of the crowd of our ardont countrymen, whom even present desagrémens cannot keep back. The nameless place of to-day will be a world wide known port within a year. It requires no great foresight to predict that the depot of American and European goods for distribution along the ports in the North and South Pacific, will be at the Atlantic terminus of the railroad, as being more under immediate protection, if needed, than at Pananus.

I have met here a gentleman connected with the company, who, for the last mouth, has been moving along the line of the works, and who knows every foot of it. I have also met with others, and some of them scientific men, well qualified to judge of these matters, and, from all I can gather, too much credit cannot be given to Col. Totten for his extraordinary energy and industry, and though mistakes have been made here, as everywhere else, and much delay occurred at the outset of the work, I think the company has abundant reason to be satisfied. The captain and several officers of the British steamer Avon were at Gatun yesterday, and at Navy Bay to day, and they were free in their expressions of astonishment at what has been done. I omitted to state that at Navy Bay I was sur-

tisfied. The captain and several officers of the British steamer Avon were at Gatun yesterday, and at Navy Bay to day, and they were free in their expressions of astonishment at what has been done. I omitted to state that at Navy Bay I was surprised to find, instead of the temporary railroad I had expected, a permanent track with a heavy rail, sixty lbs. to the yard, of the bridge form, as used on the Great Western road; and the road itself (though, of course, much inferior to that standard, work, and other similar ones in Great Britain) comparing favorably with railroads generally in the States. A good portion of the road from Navy Bay to Gatun is on piles, which have been firmly driven by the six pile-driving machines of the company, worked by steam. The opening of about twenty miles of the road, or nearly one-half the entire line, from ocean to ocean, within two months; whilst others allow for a delay of a month or two later. Some reven miles in addition will receive the rails during the autumn, and the crossing of the river be then reached, leaving but nineteen miles to be performed to Penama by mules until the railroad can be substituted. These nineteen miles have been carefully examined during the past season, by Mesza. Balewin & Campbell, both engineers of known merit: the former, from the beginning attached to the survey of the company; and the latter, well known on the line of the Indoon river road. The whole section is now finally located, and ready to be taken hold of vigorously, as soon as the line from Navy Bay to the costing of the Chagres is in experition.

I will close with a characteristic ancestote of the president of the company. Jail I. Stephenz, Leapwhole is now at Bajlo Soldardo, one of the upper stations on the Chagre river, where the laborers from New Orleans are as work. The sap rintendent of that station, Mr. King, has he been ordered to a new rendextons at some distance on the opposite side of the river, for native laborers, his substitute, temporarily in abeing a being of the milesti

connect, got the catton into a matthy. There were no Americans at the fution, except the engineers, and the prenchantless the majority, who

and raised the French flag. When Mr. Stephens arrived, the tri-color was flying from the window of the principal house, and the whole posse stood on the bank, and received him with surly looks and without salutation or greeting of any kind. As you may suppose, he was indignant and mertified, and refused to enter into any conference whatever with them until the flag was taken down. He refused to listen to anything until that was done, and the result was, that the flag was taken down; and, without his yielding a single point, perfect quiet and harmony restored. So much for the influence of mind over men.

Interesting from the Great Salt Lake.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR BRIGHAM YOUNG—GENERAL PRISTLE OF THE MORMON CHURCH—THE CONFERENCE OF THE SEVENTIES, ETC., ETC.

RENCE OF THE SEVENTIES, ETC., ETC.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

DESERET, Dec. 2, 1850.

TO THE SENATORS AND REFRESENTATIVES OF THE
STATE OF DESERET.

GENTLEMEN—Again have our duties brought us
together in the capacity of a legislature, for the
purpose of catablishing government, which shall
prove adequate to the wants and necessities of the
people.

Gentlemen-Again have our duties brought us together in the capacity of a legislature, for the purpose of establishing government, which shall prove adequate to the wants and necessities of the people.

It is usual upon occasions like this, to lay bebefore the law-making department a full and concise report of the situation of affairs pertaining to the government, as well as to make such suggestions and recommend such measures as in the opinion of the executive will prove the most advantageous to the body politic. I purpose so to do, as far as I shall have the ability and the measure within my reach, reserving unto myself the privilege of completing any report, as circumstances shall dotate or require.

It is probably known to you that Congress has passed an act to establish the Territory of Utah, and provided for taking the census of Deseret. But as yet no official announcements bave been made, consequently the government of Deseret will continue, in all its departments, until such time as it shall be superseded by an organization, we have the proud satisfaction of having sustained a quiet, yet energetic government, under all the vicissitudes incident to new and untried localities; and, when the general government shall have assumed to pay the expenditures consequent upon the Indian expeditions, of being comparatively free from debt.

Unlike the golden-browed neighbors of our sister State, no agent of ours is hawking about our State bonds, to obtain the necessary means to defray the sixteen dollars per diem of the allowance of the members of the Legislature. In this State, no expense has been incurred by any of the departments of government for service rendered.

The Auditor's report will show the amounts paid out, being almost exclasively for public improvements, or articles purchased for public use. And here permit me to remark, that in order to make the settlement of the pecuniary maters of the State more direct and feasible, I wish to direct your attention to the suggestions contained in that report, and re

In extending and making new settlements, one uniform course has been recommended—that of building and settling in forts in the first instance, and farming in one enclosure. This course has proven highly successful. Nevertheless, we have been compelled, in order to sustain ourselves and our settlements, to make two expeditions against the native tribes—one against the Tempanogos, last February, of which you were informed: the other against a portion of the Shoshones, in September last. This last expedition was conducted strictly upon the defensive, and every effort made to attain to a peaceful adjustment of all difficulties unfortunately existing. The Indians having fled, were not encountered by our detachment; but recent reports seem favorable to a peaceful termination.

cent reports seem tavorable to a peaceful termination.

All the Indians with whom we have had difficulties are detached or broken off bands from the main
tribes; with them, our peaceful relations have never
been interrupted. We have spared no time or expense in endeavoring to conciliate the Indians, and
teach them to leave off their habits of pilfering and
plundering, and work like other people; but habits
of civilization seem not to be in accordance with
their physical formation; many that have tried it
pined away, and, unless returning to their former

of civilization seem not to be in accordance with their physical formation; many that have tried it pined away, and, unless returning to their former habits of living, died in a very short time. Could they be induced to live peaceably and keep herds of cattle, their condition would very materially be ameliorated, and gradually induce a return to the habits of civilization.

It becomes us to be prepared to repel sudden invasions, as they generally come at an unexpected moment. To this end, I would recommend a more efficient organization of the militia, and strict requirements of officer's reports, and uniform distribution of public service; also, that sufficient means be appropriated to defray the expenses of repairing and housing the public arms, ordanance, &c., and purchasing supplies of camp equipages, baggage, wagons, and teams.

Unparalleled in the history of the times, not a solitary case was reported for trial, before the regular sessions of either the county of supreme court, during the past year; and no offence beyond the control of a justice of the peace seems to have been committed. This argues favorably in behalf of justices' courts having extended jurisdiction, and, probably, is partly owing to the requirements of the law, making it the daty of all officers to seek to allay and compromise differences, instead of promoting litigation.

It is highly necessary that a court of probate

allay and compromise differences, instead of promoting litigation.

It is highly necessary that a court of probate should be organized, or else the duties of probate courts and public administrator be devolved upon some office now organized. The estray pound, enclosures, and herding, are each of them subjects requiring your most careful attention, being fruitful sources of complaint, and liable to terminate in litigation. General laws, specific in their nature, should be passed upon the subject at an early a day as practicable.

as practicable.
The Eath House, near the Warm Springs, is now

as practicable.

The Eath House, near the Warm Springs, is now completed, and will, it is confidently believed, ere long, become a source of revenue to the State. It is highly desirable that the capitalists of this State should introduce machinery for the manufacturing of all kinds of machinery that will hereafter be wanted for factories, &c., also stoves, and other articles of heavy importation, should be manufactured by our own enterprise and industry. In alculable benefits would result to this community, if they would engage in aimost every kind of manufacture, not only iron, but paper, books, woollen, cloth, leather, crockery, stoneware, and sugar. Upon this last named article I will submit a single estimate for your consideration. Not more than twenty thousand persons would use 456,250 ponu is, allowing only one ounce a day to each person; the expense of the transportation alone, at the low rate of ten cents a pound, would amount to \$45,625—a sum adequate to construct the most extensive sugar manufactory; and when considered in connexion with the superior quality of the beet, and facility with which it can be raised in these valleys, renders it most suicidal policy for us to be dependent upon other than our own resources for that article.

In the neighborhood of what has usually been termed Little Salt Lake (now Iron county), our exploring party of last winter discovered inexhaustible beds of the very best iron ore. A settlement is now being made at that point.

There is no doubt but that the demand and price consequent upon the dustance of any successful competition, will produce sufficient inducement for capitalists to invest their means, in whatever will necessarily prove a safe investment, and ensure an abundant return. Any and all kinds of encourage-

capitalists to invest their means, in whatever will necessarily prove a safe investment, and casure an abundant return. Any and all kinds of encouragement, by throwing around them an energetic and efficient government, should, unquestionably, be given. It is wisdom to let capital be associated in infant settlements, because there is a necessity for it, for a time; but to lay the foundation for moneyed capitalists to monepolize against labor, is no part of my policy, polities or religion. To encourage enterprise in constructing works of magnitude, it may be well to grant privileges; but they should be so guarded as to be made amenable to the power granting them, at all times, for the abuse of the powers granted, or diverting them to any other object than the one designed.

granted, or diverting them to any other object than the one designed.

From this city, a railroad will, most probably, be constructed to from county, as also continuously to Southern California, terminating at San Heige. Whatever encouragement you may find it in your power to extend to an object so full of interest to our citizens, I shall most readily acquiesce in, if within the range of my constitutional daties.

Trients, I feel it a privilege, which I believe I appreciate, in noving the opportunity I new enjoy. high and to devate our banner and our principle to the state there increases by ruggesties of the distinguish | needs, and the Premium and the

There are many, very many, causes conspiring together, which make it a subject of deep fraught interest, to behold, as I do this day, in this mountainous and desert land, (where, three years since, were only found the wild, ferocious beast, and reving savage.) senators and representatives congregated in a comfortable public building, which worsd do credit to any State of a free, enlightened, and happy people. It is a subject of congratulation to me, to you, my friends, and to the world, that the all-wise Disposer of Human Events has so declared in His providence that the desert and the solitary place shall be made glad, and the area of human freedom shall be extended, and civilization shall rear her habitations amid the silence of the eternal hills, the mighty forests, and lonely islands of the sea. It is this that has peopled the Atlantic slope of our mountains, furnishing the world with this vast republic of nations, and is now gathering in her fist a few more to throw over the Pacific slope, as a counterpoise to trim her otherwise unequally balanced ship of state.

Descret is not yet three years old, and yet such has been the rapidity of her growth, the extent of her improvements, and the developement of her resources, as to command the admiration and the respect of all whose let has been cast within her bouxds; and those afar off, hearing the glad tidings, are stretching forth their itching palms towards another of those free States where the oppressed go free, and the poor, through ordinary industry, find ample provision.

Forgive a single allusion to the past. The oppresse-

free, and the poor, through ordinary industry, and ample provision.

Forgive a single allusion to the past. The oppressed became the oppressor, and the oppressor again go forth to form new communities, new settlements, and new governments. Hence are we here, amid there vast mountains and solitary plains; hence are we here, assembled in solemn council, to frame laws for the organization and rule of communities; and plat gives wast to the nicture, device such

laws for the organization and rule of communities; and, what gives zest to the picture, devise such laws and regulations as shall perpetuate, guarantee, and sustain, in time to come, our free and glorious institutions to the latest generation.

Friends, in all your deliberations, I shall be happy to participate, so far as it shall be my privilege; and, hoping that unanimity and zeal, wisdom and intelligence, may characterize your exertions for the public good the ensuing session, that when you return, you may be enabled to carry with you the proud conviction of having faithfully discharged your duty to your country and yourselves, is the prayer of

Your co-laborer,

[From the St. Louis (Mo.) Republican May 27.]

[From the St Louis (Mo.) Republican, May 27.]

In the Bearct Ness of the 8th of April, we find some items of news which we propose to give in a synoptical form.

This paper contains the "Fifth General Epistic of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. from Sait Lake Vailey, State of Deseret, to the Saints scattered throughout the Earth." It is a very long document, and is so written as not to admit of much condensation. It refers, in the first place, to the organization of the Church, in 18:0—to the many trials which it has since undergone—to its peculiar tends—and to its extension to all lands—in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, and the East and West Indies." The unparalleled spread of the goopel, in so short a time, and the rapid gathering of the Saints, is regarded as another token of the times, in the increasing convulsions of maticus—the wars and rumors of wars—the internal dissensions which threaten the disunion and overthrow of the best governments on the earth—the increasing plagues and sickness in new and diversified forms, buffling the skill of the wisest physicians—the increasing divisions among professing christian parties and members of the same party—the increase of earthquakes, whirlwinds, hurricanes and tornadose—the loss of life by shipstyreck and tempest, by steamboat explosions and burnings—the destruction of life by murder—and a vast many other signs, which are enumerated all leading to the conclusion that the second coming of Christ is at hand.

Passing from the set things, the Epistle proceeds to say that the Saints at home are making preparations to receive the Saints from sbroad. The winter has been mild Several grain and immber mild have been received in the nast winter; many shingles have been made, and all that is wanting to bring them into immediate use is malls; chairs, and various articles of frunture, are multiplying in their midst; two or three threshing machines have been industry in a proposal particles of the mess the condet for the most highly improved labor-saving machinery is neally completed In the Descret News of the sth of April, we find some tems of news which we propose to give in a synoptical form.

This paper contains the "Fifth General Epistle of the

this spring.

The General Assembly of the State of Descret was in session in January. A railroad company was chartered, to extend from I mple block in the city, to the stone quarry and mountain on the east, for the conveyance of building materials—the construction to commence immediately.

The news of the formation of a territorial government for Utah, and of the appointment of Brigham Young, as Governor, was first received by way of California, in January. It was afterwards conformed by the "Eastern mail," but no official notice, reports, or papers had been received. "We anticipate no convulsive revolutionary feeling or movement by the citizens of heseric," but an easy, quiet transition from State to territory, like weary travellers descending a gould hill near by their way-side home."

"As a people, we know how to approciate, most sensibly, the hand of friendship which has been extended towards our infant State, by the general government. Coming to this place, as did the citizens of Descret, without the means of substatence, except the labor of their hands, in a wilderness country, surrounded by swarzes, whose inroads have given occasion for many tedious and expensive expeditions, the relief afforded by our mother hand, through the medium of the approaching territorial organization, will be duly estimated; and, from her esforth, we would foundly hope the most friendly feedings may be warmly cherished between the various States and territories of this great nation, whose constitutional charter is not to be excelled."

A settlement is to be formed in the southern part of California, at no great distance from San Plego; for which purpose Elders Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich, with one hundred and fifty wagons, left carly in March. It is designed to establish a continued line of stations and places of refreshment, to the Pacific, on this route.

The city was being fence d into blocks, instead of words, formed a great of the way were disanted. Soliced of words for the southern part of stations and places of refre

oute.

The city was being fenced into blocks, instead of wards, as formerly, and many shade trees were planted. School houses have been built in most of the wards. Measure had been adopted to prevent the depredations of the

houses have been built in most of the wards. Measur had been adopted to prevent the depredations of a California emigrants.

"In view of the anticipated change in our government of the first husiness, the General Assembly of he ret appointed Gov. Young their agent, to receive a \$20,000 appropriated by Congress to build a State How in Ciah territory, and cause said house to be erect without delay, on Union Square, in this city, a lit northwest of Temple block; and the Assembly adjourns sine die on Saturcay last. Dr. J. M. Bernhisel has be appointed by the President to select the Utah library, a which Congress has appropriated \$5,000, and, at our last advices, he was in York, making the selection. Dr. Berhisel has issued a circular, soliciting editors and publicers of newspapers, magazines, pamphlots, and brooke, forward a copy of their productions to Great Sait. Lacity, for the beaefit of Utah library. We are happy announcing the arrival of a few papers and pamphle sirendy, and if the friends of science generally shall; spond in like manner, by forwarding a copy of the works, we will soon have a most valuable reading restrained to the Utah library, which will cause the ble lags of thousands to rest upon the heads of the liber denors."

"It is wisdom for the English saints to cease on

It is wisdom for the English saints to cease emi-"It is wisdom for the English saints to cease emigration by the usual route through the States, and up
the Missouri river, and remain where they are till they
shall hear from us again; and it is our design to open up
a way across the interior of the continent, by Panama,
Tehuantepee, or some of the interior routes, and land
them at San Diego, and thus save three thousand miles
of inland navigation, through a most sickly climate and
country. The presidency in Liverpool will open every
desirable correspondence in relation to the various routes,
and rates and conveniences, from Liverpool to San Diego,
and make an early report, so that if possible the measure preparations may be made for next falls emigration."

So far as the value in the United States and Canada

and make an early report, so that if possible the measury preparations may be made for next fall's emigration."

" So far as the values in the United States and Canada desire to see the work of the Lord prosper, let them arise as one man, and come to Descret, where they are do more for Zien in one year than they can in many years where they are. Come on the raints route north of the Platte, as we stated in our last cplette, leaving the grave yards on the south of the Platte, to a future recurrection. If all were agreed in this more, there need not be a saint left in the States or Canada one year hence.

"The twelve spostics are abroad, except Wilford Wood-ruff and Exra T. Bensen, who are in the valley. Their president, Orson Hyde, is located at Kane-ville, lows, and is expected to visit the valley this summer. Parley P. Pratt is on his way to the Society and Sandwich Islands, and thill; his mi-sion extends to all lands in, and berdering on the Pacific. At last accounts, the work was very prosperous at the Society Lies. We have not heard from the Sandwich mission since the scrival of Elder Hiram Clark and his associates. Orson Pratt is supposed to be in the State, on his way to the valley, where he will be associated with the university of Descret for a season. John Taylor was at Boulogne, in France, at our latest dates, prosching, translating, and publishing. Lorenzo Snow, having visited the Italian States, was located at Priedmont, in Switzerland Ersatus Snow is at Copenhagen, and the work is presiding over the church in the British Isles, and his office is in Liverpool. Amasa Lyman Prittish Isles, and his office is in Liverpool. Amasa Lyman

and Charles C. Rich, are en rosse to Cohene Pass. Goo. A. Smith is presiding at Iron county.

"There has been more sickness in the valley, this spring, than urual, and several deaths; though the people in the other valley have been well generally. We know of no reason why this valley is not as healthy in its location and character as any other; but as this is the place for the first arrival of the saints, a greater portion of the infirm stop here, where they can more readily procure the comforts of life, while the hardier portion genforward to never settlements; and a great portion of the sickness in our midst arises from the seeds of dieses and death sown in the system while tarrying and passing through the squeish regions of the western States. Sickness here is generally of short duration, and ends speedily in health or death. The families of the elders who are or foreign missions, are in wall health at this time.

"The saints in their gathering should never forget to gather and sare all choice seeds, for here is the place for them to grow and be useful; a large quantity of essent orange and other seeds suitable for hedges, through which wire may be passed to make fonces, are much needed at this time. Ring all the lathe and shingle nalle you can, also glass, wire No. 9, raw cotton, cotton yarn, machinery and domestics.

"Amid all the revolutions that are taking place attorned the nations, the elders will ever pursue an underwating or urse in being subject to the government wherever they may be, and sustain the same by all their precepts to the saints, having nothing to do with political questions, which engoneder strife, remembering that the weapons of their warfare are not carnal but spiritual, and that the goosel which they prescute you beyond measure in one city, country, or kingdom, leave the testimony which deeds has given for a witness unto your Father in heaven, that you are free from their blood, and flee to other citie, countries, or kingdoms where they will receive you and believe your testimony." T

The New Female Costume.

[From the Green Bay (Mich.) Advocate.]

On Saturday last, three or four of the sorter sex made their appearance in town with the new style of dresses, now so much the rage. They were squaws of the Menomonee tribe, and, we think, in their anxiety to reach the top of the mode, they carried matters a little too far—the dress noteoming below the knees at all. Instead of the Turkish trowsers, a close fitting "legging" of Mackinae blanket was adopted. It is a little singular that, while short dresses have just been invented down East, they have formed the female costume of the tribes around here for hundreds of years.

[From the Chicago (III.) Journal May 25.]

The dresses aforesaid have also appeared in this city. Short waists, generally of red; a witty skirt, that is a brief one; no pantalettes at all, and no covering for the head but a plain cap, composed the costume. Quite a number of ladies thus attired appeared on South Water street yesterday, and proceeding to the dock, seated themselves upon sundry sasks and boxes, with the utmost nanchalance. We noticed, too, that two or three of them had gone a step farther in "human progress," for they were smoking pipes most complacently. Notwithstanding all these peculiarities and eccentricities, they produced but a very slight sensation, being scarcely observed at all, except, perhaps, in one instance, when one of the ladies was emphatically invited by a heavily laden porter, to "get cant of the way," upon which the gentle one let off a volume of gutturals and sibilants, that apprised us they were strangers in the city—in fact that they were from the "old countrie." We have been disappointed. A piece of flannel—red's the best—a pair of thick, high-heeled shoes—wooden soles if you can get them; a cheap cap, a cap de naif, if no other is at hand; a blue and white handkerchief, if not that, then a bandanna, and a pair of substantial, blue dyed woollen stockings, are all that is requisite for "coming out" a la mode. Then dispose the hair straight ba pose the hair straight back behind the ears, over the top of the head, or on each side, any way to get it there; then give it a twist or two to the left or the right, according to taste, and the thing is done. You are in fashion in the world—in fact, as the cay-ing is, you are "in town."

Fou are in fashion in the world—in fact, as the caying is, you are "in town."

[From the Lowell (Mass.) News. June 4:1]

There was a most disgraceful exhibition of rowadyism in this city about dusk on Monday evening, growing out of the appearance on the street of a young lady dressed in the new, so-called, Bloomer costume. From the corner of Morrimack, ahe was followed down Central street, by a hissing, shouting rabble, which called around them an immensocrowd of people anxious to see what was going forward. The young lady was in company with another female, and both walked along quite coolly, the impudent blackguards that followed not going so far as to lay hands on her. The City Marshal and posse, we understand, were at the same time quelling a like disturbance on the corner of Central and Middlesex streets. The affair, as we have before said, was most disgraceful. Let females wear what they please, no one save the proper officers should attempt any demonstration I ward them. We don't exactly like the Bloomer dress ourself, but for all that, we would not be the owl that takes the night to hoot it.

[Frem the Portland (Me) Argus, June 3.]

[From the Portland (Me) Argus, June 5. (From the Portland (Me) Argus, June 3.]
Three young women appeared in our streets are Tuerday afternoon, in the Bloomer decases. They caused quite a sensation among the boys and girls who were favored with the sight—and some older people couldn't help laughing. The young ones pressed rather hard upon these ploneers of reform, when they were fain to beat a retreat, and get away from the noisy crowd. We understand that quite a number of the new style dresses are being made, and we shall soon see more of the devotees to this style of dress in full regalia.

and we shall soon see more of the devotees to this style of dress in full regalia.

Hon. Henry Clay and Father Mathew.—
In the afternoon of the 20th inst., Father Mashew proceeded to Ashland, the residence of the Hon. Hebry Clay, who received him in the kindest and most affectionate manner, inquired minutely into the state of his health, welcomed him to the great West, regretted he was anticipated by his friend, Major Hanley, (at whose house the reverend prelate was staying), in the pleasure he would derive from having him as his guest, stated that he watched his labors through the country with intense interest, that the effects already produced by his benevolent exertions were gratifying to every friend of humanity, and that he had no doubt, but that from the descendants of his regenerated countrymen would yet spring many worthy citizens destined to play an important part in the future destinies of this great republic. Father Mathew, who felt deeply affected, expressed his most grateful thanks for this warm appreciation of his humble labors, and introduced his friend, the Very Rev. Dr. Spalding, who was most kindly received by Mr. Clay, who remarked that he had the pleasure of knowing several members of his family personally, and all by character. The reverend gentleman then presented this secretaries, Mesers, Mahony and O'Mara, both of whom were certically welcomed by Mr. Clay. Mr. Mahony remarked, "Since we have had the pleasure of seeing you in New York, we have, sir, to use your own beautiful metaphor, crossed the vestibule of the temple, and are now engaged in admiring the beauties of the interior."—"And I hope," said Mr. Clay, "you have not been disappointed."
"No, sir! the reality has far exceeded our most sanguine anticipations." "Were I," said Father Mathew, "to select a State whose fertility, beauty and picturesque scenery, remind me most fercibly of the green fields of 'my poor old country, it would be the delightful region through which I have travelled for the past few days I have heard," continue are many traits of character which we postess in common with your countrymen. Our people, like yours, are good hearted, generous and chivaltous, thoughtless and heedless, sometimes, if you will, but abounding in noble, manly, and benevolent impulses." Father Mathew expresses his high appreciation of this cloquent tribute to the character of his countrymen, and on his retiring, promised he would spend a day at Ashland on his return to Louisville.—Louisville (Ky.) Courter, May 31.

Political Intelligence.

Bean S. Howard has been elected to the Assembly from
Lewis Country, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the
resignation of Caleb S. Lyon,

for them. (Enthusiastic cheers.) No honor could be so great to me as this, which is commerced with two great to me as this, which is commerced with sort progress with deep interest. The development of her mineral resources, her agricultural wealth, and the extension of her commerce, I have regarded with profound delight and admiration. Nor has she here a the arts and activeness and the mire her for the general property and comfort, he has diffused among the working classes. (Great cheering.) Still more ought Pennsylvania to be admired for her adhesion to the national Union. Applicace, And never. I am happy and proud to say, did sine content more of Never since she became a State, was she more a keystome to the arch than she is at the present moment. This commercial embarrassments; but the integrity of her will preserve it. There was a time when she was prostrated almost to the lowest degree. The non-accountability of her public agents, and her great expenditure upon public works, the facility of borrowing money and the extended and unlimited credit in transactions which were before it the innocent with the guilty, and overwhelmed all classes with terror and despair. Before this storm. Pennsylvania had to give any for a time. Expedients were devised, which only salinated and postponed the critical property of the strength of the strength of the country is to be under the property of the country in the country of the strength of the country is to be under the nation to the state of the country to the country is to be under the and not three millions of a floating domestic debt pressing upon her virtule. A more effectual remay was a strength of the property of the country is to be under their own virtue and the property of the country is to be under their own virtue and the property and now the honor of the State stands readening the reward the country is to be measured by the amount of paper money in circulation. Cheers.) Experience has long since exploded this tleas. We said country, but the handsold has propert

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, JUNE 4, 1851. Theserd of lacking Sugarity-Common Sense a great Blessing-The thing Blustrated-The late Board of That splenful Safe, what it cost and brought-Mr.

Kingmen in no Office, &c. &c. Sagacity and practical common sense-pretty much one and the same thing-are not bad ingredients for an administration to possess.

It is a remark here, which has grown into a proorb, that Senator Douglas-let the "Young Giant of the West" learn and bear it modestly-has more sagacity and common sense in one week, than the present administration has vouchsafed to it in a

twelvemonth. Look at the appointment of Land Commissioners for California. Arthur F. Hopkins, of Alabama, an eminent jurist and lawyer, worth some \$400,000, and enjoying a law practice worth \$12,000 a year, was one of the appointees to a commissioner's office worth \$6,000 a year in California. Of course he wondered at the appointment, and declined it. Jo-seph it. logersoll, an eminent statesman and lawwondered at the appointment, and declined it. Joseph R. Ingersoll, an eminent statesman and lawyer, worth \$250,000, and enjoying a law practice worth some \$8,000 or \$10,000 a year, was another of the appointees. Of course he, too, wondered and declined. James Harlan, the Attorney General of Kentucky, eminent as a lawyer, and a distinguished ex-member of Congress, was another of the appointees. Of course he said, "thank you" to "the powers that he," at Washington, and declined the honor. Next John C. Steneer, eminent as that expowers that be," at Washington, and declined the honor. Next John C. Spencer, cuinent as that ex-Secretary of the Treasury, whose name, by universal consent, stands next to that of ex-Secretary Alexander Hamilton, and whose legal practice must bring him on lesome of more than \$10,000 a year, was singled out and appointed commissioner. His brief and comprehensive letter to the Albany papers on the subject, shows hew astonished he was that the administration should think of appointing him to such an office.

pers on the subject, shows how actonished he was that the administration should think of appointing him to such an office.

Who will finally be the commissioners remains to be ascertained. Thus far the administration has displayed its sagacity and common sense, in the matter, much after the fashion of the late Taylor administration, when it gravely tendered to John C. Clark, fit to be at the head of the Treasury Department, the little post of liceorder of the General Land Office.

The conversations and speculations relative to the late Board of Commissioners on claims against Mexico and the doings of said Board, &c., are still going on briskly in all circles here.

It is a little curious that the commissioners took no oath of office. The law creating the board made no provision for the commissioners to be sworn, and they, therefore, took no oaths nor affirmations. The idea which has been thrown out from the Treasury Department, that Congress can no more go behind the acts and doings of these commissioners than it can behind the acts of the judges of the Supreme Court, is ridiculous. The commissioners were the creatures of Congress, and the latter body can investigate their acts whenever it pleases to do so. It can also call to account any cabinet minister for malfeasance or corruption in office.

Lam credibly informed that Col. Paine, one of

I am credibly informed that Col. Paine, one of the commissioners—and the one who objected to all or nearly all of the claims—declares that he is ready for the proposed investigation whenever Con-

gress shall choose to order it.

A distinguished lawyer of this city, who was interested in the Union Land Company's claim which was before the board, has given me some valuable information as to the modus operandi by which some claims before the board found favor, and others no claims before the board found favor, and others no favor at all. For example, he states that the American Commissioners of the Mixed Board of 1839-19, reported an award to the Union Land Company of \$375,000. This, with the interest up to this time, would amount to about \$700,000. My informant states that he has the written declaration of both Mr. Corwin and Mr. Webster, made before they took seats in the cabinet, that they had been assured by the commissioners, that the whole amount due the Union Land Company, as reported by the American Commissioners, (Gov. Marcy and Judgo Breekenridge,) with interest, making the sum of \$700,000, should be awarded and paid. Instead of these assurances, on the part of the commissioners, as wouched for by the written testimony of Messre, Webster and Corwio, the board awarded only \$50,000, all tool, to the Union Land Company.

ed lawyer referred to. His name is at the service of those who may feel aggrieved in the matter.

And now a word or two about that splendid safe which the board had for a white, and which has been alluded to in somebody's telegraphic despatch to the Herald.

Mr. Jones, son-in-law of Colonel Benton, who was the first Secretary to the board, conceived the idea of ordering a splendid safe, to be kept in the office of the Commissioners. He obtained permission of the board to go to New York and order one constructed. He employed Herring, of that city, to make the safe, while he remained some time in New York directing and superintending its construction. The safe, its transportation, and Mr. Jones' per diem, while in New York, and expenses, cost in all the sam of \$700.

But the safe, after it had been obtained and paid for, was not wanted nor used, and so the successor